

Production and Output

PLANT OPERATION REFLECTS CHANGED MARKET CONDITIONS

Reduction in Price and Curtailed Contract Shipments Are Factors

SHIPMENTS OF RAW COAL

May Be Resumed on Large Scale if the
Spread Between Price of Coke and
Coal Is Further Lessened; Earlier
Production as to Market Unfilled

kei quickly developed a downward trend having lost some around 512 yen after a drop of 54 to 84 yen for 100 pounds. This movement having been materially caused the spread between the price of coke and the price of raw coal the merchant operators of the region are having consideration to the possibility of diversifying their attention from coal manufacturing to the shipment of raw coal. The de-

The changes which were sensed in the region early in the past week influenced production to some extent. The same ovens having needed more coal and the merchants' sowings were in the field brought down the output of 4,000 tons. The production still fell above the 30,000 ton mark. The output during the preceding week being 28,500 as compared with 21,200 during the preceding week. The production was 32,100 or 3,600 tons less than last week.

While the drop in prices followed a fairly consistent trend of contraction, which resulted in the quality of the cotton being produced being largely 60's new in the market, the price of cotton has been in a constant decline since the last such estimate. It is expected when production continues to be sustained near or above 20,000 tons, work for another period. The mark has been reached or near it and with more of the same it will be in the middle of the year.

Views of the development of the past week the outlook at this time in direct proportion to production at the moment exists this week. Some plants are closing their shipment of cotton and others may be ready to do so while others will be owing quantities of cotton to the market.

The estimated production of cotton this week is fixed between 25,000 and 30,000 tons. In the last week the output was 28,500 tons. The decrease of 2,500 tons would result in a decrease of 1,500 tons in total to a level of 1,250 tons as compared with the preceding week.

There was a net gain of 181 in the number of men reported as black, and a net loss of 145 in the number of women, respectively during the week ending 16 October.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES IS WORLD'S LARGEST EXPORTER OF COAL

Total For First Months of Year
Over 5,000,000 Tons More
Than Great Britain.

MAY RETAIN THE POSITION

Our Coal Reserves Being 40 Times as
Large as Those of Former Greatest
Exporter; Has 52 Per Cent of the
World's Total Resources in Coal.

The United States is now the world's largest coal exporter. Prior to the war, says a statement by the National City Bank of New York, we ranked third among the coal exporters of the world, our exports in the year immediately preceding the war having been slightly less than 20,000,000 tons against 75,000,000 tons exported by Great Britain and approximately 20,000,000 tons by Germany. In the eight months ending with August, 1920, the latest date for which detailed figures are available, our exports of coal were in round terms 23,000,000 tons while those of Great Britain were, in the same period, but 18,375,000 tons and those of Germany far less than those of either the United States or Great Britain.

This change which has brought the United States to the head of the list of world coal exporters is due both to an increase in our own exports and a decrease in those of Great Britain and Germany. Our coal exports, which aggregated, in round terms, 23,000,000 tons in the fiscal year 1920, were only 13,000,000 tons in 1910, 19,000,000 in 1914, 24,000,000 in 1917, 25,000,000 in 1918, and, as above indicated, 23,000,000 tons in the fiscal year 1920, and seem likely to be nearly 40,000,000 in the calendar year 1920, the total for the latest months for which figures are available having been practically double that of the same months of the immediately preceding year. The 1920 record will probably show our total coal exports about twice as great as that of any year preceding the war. All of the above figures, it is proper to add, are exclusive of "junk" coal supplied for the use of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, but not for transportation to foreign countries.

There is good reason to expect that the United States may retain permanently her rank as the world's biggest coal exporter. Our total coal "reserve" by which is meant the quantity remaining underground within our own territorial limits, is 40 times as much as that of Great Britain, fourthly the world's largest exporter, and is, in fact, a little more than one-half of the total coal "reserve" of the entire world. Expert estimates of the world's stock of coal, presented at a recent geological congress held in Canada, put the world's total coal "reserve" at 7,348,000,000 tons and that of the United States alone 3,823,000,000 tons, or 52 per cent of the world's total. Canada ranks next to the United States with 1,234,000,000 tons, or 17 per cent of the world's total. China has 985,000,000 tons, or 14 per cent of the world's entire stock, while the British "reserve" was stated at but 188,000,000 tons, or less than three per cent of the world's total.

The leading position of Great Britain and Germany, prior to the war, in the list of coal exporters was largely due to the fact that their large fleets of commercial vessels, scouring the world for food and manufacturing material, could carry coal at extremely low rates, while the fact that we have, during the war, greatly enlarged our commercial fleet, correspondingly enlarges our power of distribution. As a consequence of this increased power of transportation on our part, and shortage of supplies from Great Britain and Germany, our exports of bituminous coal to Europe alone in the calendar year 1920 will approximate 10,000,000 tons against less than 1,000,000 tons in the year immediately preceding the war, and to South America, which formerly drew its coal from Europe, our exports will be about 3,000,000 tons in the calendar year 1920, as against a half million in the year immediately preceding the war. The value of coal exported from the United States in the calendar year 1920 will exceed \$300,000,000 against \$250,000,000 in the year preceding the war.

GREATEST TONNAGE OF SOFT COAL SINCE WEEK OF ARMISTICE

Over 12,000,000, an increase of 44,000 tons. Total is 52,000,000 tons ahead of 1919.

The total output of soft coal during the week of October 16 was with one exception the greatest in any week since the Armistice, says the United States Geological Survey. Preliminary estimates place production at 12,135,000 tons net, an increase of 44,000 tons over the preceding week. That 12,135,000 tons is a large weekly production will be appreciated from the fact that except for the period of maximum activity in the summer of the war year, 1918, it has been surpassed but twice during the time over which records of weekly output extend.

A production of 22,143,000 tons was attained early in December, 1917, and in the last full week before the coal strike of 1919 an even greater output—13,140,000—was reached. With the single exception of the latter, the week of October 16, 1920, stands as the maximum since the Armistice. Production during the first 346 working days of the last four years has been as follows, in net tons:

1917	12,135,000
1918	12,135,000
1919	12,135,000
1920	12,135,000

The year 1920 is thus ahead of 1919, 1918 and 1917, and about 45,000,000 tons behind 1916, but is nearly 32,000,000 tons ahead of 1915.

COAL MEN PLEDGE SUPPORT TO LOWER COAL PRICE MOVE

Action Taken by Operators at Meeting
Called by National Coal Association
in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27.—At an open meeting here Tuesday of approximately 1,000 coal operators, representing 7,000 soft coal operators in the country and three-fourths of the total production, a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging their support to Attorney General Palmer in eliminating unreasonably high prices and unwise practices, where such exist.

This action was taken following the receipt of a message Tuesday from the Attorney General, requesting the bituminous coal operators of the country to cooperate with the Department of Justice in bringing about the elimination of unreasonably high prices for coal.

Members of the coal association held a meeting, considered the attorney general's request and the soft coal situation in general, and voted to maintain its fixed policy against taking any action touching upon coal prices, because of restrictions in its charter. The association voted to refer the communication from the attorney general to a second meeting, comprising individual coal operators from all parts of the country, both in and out of the association.

This general, open meeting was called to order immediately upon adjournment of the association meeting, and after a short adjournment to give a committee of nine time to prepare a suitable resolution pledging the attorney general their support in eliminating unreasonably high prices and unwise practices, where such exist.

OUTPUT OF BEEHIVE COKE LITTLE ABOVE 400,000 TONS MARK

Cumulative Production for Year
Stands Close 17,000,000 Tons, an
Increase of Nine Percent.

The output of beehive coke continued to fluctuate a little above the 400,000 ton mark during the week ended October 18, says P. G. Tyson in the weekly report of the United States Geological Survey. The total production is estimated on the basis of shipments over the principal coke-carrying roads, at 403,000 tons, an increase of 3,000 tons over the revised figure of production for the preceding week. In the Connellsville region, as reported by The Courier, the output was practically stationary, amounting to 214,285 tons.

The cumulative production since the beginning of the year now stands at 16,874,000 tons, an increase over 1919 of 1,389,000 tons, or 8.0 per cent.

Production by states, compared with the corresponding week of 1919, was as follows:

State	1920	1919
Pennsylvania and Ohio	303,000	287,000
West Virginia	29,000	26,000
Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia	11,000	24,000
Kentucky	25,000	24,000
Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico	10,000	12,000
Washington and Utah	2,000	3,000
U. S. Total	403,000	389,000

HOLD ON TO YOUR JOB, IS ADVICE OF LABOR COMMISSIONER

Competition for Places Is Again Becoming Noticeable; Good Jobs for Efficient Men Only.

"If you've got a job, keep it," is the warning of Clifton B. Connolly, commissioner of labor and industry, in summing up the employment situation in the state.

"Jobs are more valuable today than they have been for years," Commissioner Connolly adds. "Once more there is competition for them. Only the most efficient can now get good jobs."

"At this time most jobs are paying high wages and the cost of living is going down, and every job is destined to be more profitable to its holder than ever before."

The commissioner points out that immigrant labor is coming into the country steadily; that more labor-saving machinery is being used for the less essential industries. He says, however, that there is little danger of any big period of unemployment.

The September report of the state employment bureau shows it is still unable to fill the demands of the employers for workmen. Last month employers had 52,414 jobs open, and the bureau was able to fill 25,229.

LAKE SHIPMENTS

Week of October 16 Is Second Best of the Movement to Date This Year.

Continued recovery in the movement to the Lakes brought the shipments for the week ended October 16 up to 1,104,384 tons. With the exception of the last week of August, this was the best performance of the year. That it is still short of what the ports have handled in the corresponding week of 1918 when 1,132,000 tons were shipped.

The cumulative movement from the beginning of the season now stands at 17,824,000 net tons, against 22,744,000 in 1917, 25,309,000 in 1918 and 20,742,000 in 1919. The year 1920 is therefore still behind its predecessors. In comparison with 1917 the decrease is 22 per cent; with 1918 30 per cent, and with 1919 14 per cent.

England Leads U. S. in Ship Building.

England, which was 1,931,000 gross tons behind United States in ship building at end of first quarter of 1919, is now 1,559,000 ahead, according to Lloyd's figures, September 30 England had 3,731,000 tons building, compared with 2,722,000 for United States.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Correlated to Saturday, October 23, 1920.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
182	182	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg
180	36	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Company, Mt. Pleasant
180	180	Clare	Clare Coke Co., Greensburg
180	180	Ellen No. 1	Ellen No. 1 Coke Co., Uniontown
180	103	W. J. Rainey	W. J. Rainey Coke Co., New York
80	...	Port Hill	W. J. Rainey Coke Co., New York
10	...	Franklin	Franklin Coke Co., Connellsville
101	81	Gilmore	Spraggs-Cville Coke Co., Connellsville
101	...	Grady	Grady Coke Co., Uniontown
...	...	Helen	Samuel L. Loati, Connellsville
145	112	Humphreys	Humphreys Coal & Coke Co., Greensburg
16	16	Morgan	Morgan & Sons, Connellsville
176	21	W. J. Rainey	W. J. Rainey Coke Co., New York
190	210	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg
32	32	Myers	Brownfield Coke Co., Uniontown
145	145	North	North Coke Co., Uniontown
328	262	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburg
480	417	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburg
500	292	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburg
30	30	W. J. Rainey	W. J. Rainey Coke Co., New York
100	100	Revere	W. J. Rainey Coke Co., New York
40	40	Thomas	Whetel Coke Co., Uniontown
57	24	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co., Pittsburg
FURNACE OVENS			
260	...	Adelphi	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
256	...	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
187	122	Bagnley	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
200	260	Barnes	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
240	...	Braceport	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
240	...	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
260	176	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
401	...	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
260	260	Colt	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Confidential 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
328	228	Confidential 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
300	300	Confidential 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
120	120	Crescent	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
232	278	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
250	...	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
110	110	Dunbar	Ames, Dunbar & Co., Pittsburg
260	...	Hicks No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
250	200	Hicks No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
300	300	Hicks No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
255	255	Hoshtetter	Hoshtetter & Sons, Pittsburg
240	...	Justin	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
300	306	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Leisinger 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	426	Leisinger 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
600	...	Leisinger 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
304	78	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
227	...	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
350	350	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
180	180	Lemont No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
299	499	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
196	113	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Olden	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
441	220	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
448	...	Shoat	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
300	...	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
150	...	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
204	120	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
904	110	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
30	30	Steele	Steele Iron Co., Uniontown
784	230	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
260	260	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
362	362	Whitney	Hoshtetter & Sons, Pittsburg
500	...	Wagon	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
580	...	Yorkrun	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
245	...	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
15,470	10,420		

SOFT COAL OUTPUT IN STATE IN 1919 WORTH \$327,475,400; WORKERS PAID 60 PER CENT

Fayette Leads Production With
28,113,700 Tons, Valued
at \$59,841,500.

WESTMORELAND SECOND

Statistics Compiled by Department of
Internal Affairs Indicate Falling Off
From Year 1918 in State; Average
Working Year Only 133 Days.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 27.—Bituminous coal having a value of \$327,475,400 was mined in the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania during the year 1919, according to a report submitted today to Secretary of Internal Affairs James P. Woodward by M. Hoke Gottschall, chief of the bureau of statistics and information in the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.

The mine workers during the year mined a total of 137,038,599 tons of bituminous coal and were paid a total wage of \$196,024,700 or approximately 60 per cent of the value of the state's bituminous output.

During 1918 the records in the Department of Internal Affairs show that 161,050,309 tons of bituminous coal were mined in the state or approximately 24,000,000 tons more than last year, notwithstanding that there were almost 2,000 less employees in 1918 than there were in 1919. In 1918 the mine workers were paid \$286,065,600. The coal mined in 1918 was worth \$407,585,500.

According to the statistical records of the Department of Internal Affairs, there were 1,106 bituminous coal operations in the state during the year against 1,077 in 1918, the greatest number being found in Cambria county, where 136 were reported. The average number of days the mines were operated was only 133.

Although the greatest number of operations was found in Cambria county, the greatest number of persons engaged in bituminous coal mining was found in Fayette county, where the payrolls carried the names of 25,328 workers. There were 20,536 employed in Westmoreland county, 18,801 in Washington county, 10,801 in Clearfield county, 19,487 in Cambria county and 14,350 in Allegheny county. In Lycoming county there were only 25 persons engaged in the soft coal industry.

In the value of soft coal mined, Fayette county led all with a production value of \$59,841,500. Second in line was Westmoreland county with a valuation of \$51,434,200, while the third position was taken by Cambria county with a valuation of \$41,631,500.

In the entire bituminous field there were 133,207 persons engaged last year while in 1918 there were 151,455. Of the 1919 total, 91,255 were foreigners, 59,320 were Americans, white, and 2,611 were Americans, colored, the figures showing that American workmen represented only about 40 per cent of all the persons employed.

Production figures show the following:

Fayette county—Number employed, 25,328; wages, \$35,307,400; tonnage, 28,113,700; value, \$59,841,500.

Westmoreland—Number employed, 20,536; wages, \$29,126,500; tonnage, 22,448,200; value, \$51,434,200.

Somerset—Number employed, 10,852; wages, \$14,682,400; tonnage, 9,366,500; value, \$25,770,500.

Greene—Number employed, 968; wages, \$12,781,000; tonnage, 903,200; value, \$20,065,500.

Washington—Number employed, 18,801; wages, \$24,550,000; tonnage, 18,100,000; value, \$40,588,500.

Allegheny—Number employed, 14,350; wages, \$18,160,500; tonnage, 13,322,200; value, \$30,725,200.

Cambria—Number employed, 19,487; wages, \$26,230,000; tonnage, 15,579,400; value, \$41,631,500.

MONONGAHELA TO DOUBLE TRACK FAIRMONT LINE

Sum of \$4,000,000 Set Aside for Project
According to Announcement of
Colonel Schoonmaker.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 21.—In offering adequate facilities to the seventy some new coal companies which have been recently organized in Monongahela and Preston counties, bordering on the Pennsylvania-West Virginia state line, officials of the Monongahela railroad announced Wednesday that a company would begin at once the laying of a double track from Brownsville to Fairmont.

For this gigantic undertaking a sum of \$4,000,000 has been appropriated, or at least that is the positive assurance of Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker, president of the railroad, who spent today in Fairmont and Morgantown and who is authority for the announcement.

In making the announcement, President Schoonmaker declared that his company dared not be "so inconsiderate of the vast coal interplay springing up in the district within a three months' period" and that "some adequate facilities would have to be provided."

Some days prior the Baltimore & Ohio officials announced, from this district, that plans had been consummated for the double-tracking of their system from Connellsville to Fairmont, this plan pursued in affording adequate facilities "to a rich coal enterprise center."

To add to the importance of the Monongahela-Preston coal center, the Bethlehem Steel company, in an announcement, stated it had purchased 18,000 tons of rich coal and mineral from the border counties, and that in their purchase they have come into possession of an ideal site for a model city.

New stations will be placed at different points along the Monongahela system, one already assured for Fairmont, officials say. The Baltimore & Ohio has made considerable headway in its double-track system already.

HOW EFFICIENCY OF RAILROADS IS BEING INCREASED

Breaking All Records, the Edgemoor works of the Carnegie Steel company at Braddock, made 11 records for the second week of October, and 16 up to the fifteenth of the month. The entire open hearth department broke and rebroke its weekly record production, and also for its daily production, while the entire plant made a new high record for its combined blast and open hearth ingot production.

More Freight Being Moved Than in Corresponding Months of 1918.

HEAVIER CAR LOADINGS

One Important Means of Swelling the Tonnage; More Cooperation Between Shippers and Railroads; Congestions at Terminals Eliminated.

"While the advocates of government operation are finding fault with the management of the railways under private operation, the railways are going ahead," says the Railway Age. "making records of increased efficiency that are vindicating the wisdom of the public in having them returned to private operation."

"Statistics already made public regarding the number of carloads of freight moved in August have shown that in that month more freight was handled than in any previous August in history. Statistics more recently compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission disclose fact, which even those in close touch with traffic conditions did not know, that even in July, when the effects of the switchmen's strike were still felt, the railways handled more business than in July of any preceding year. The number of tons moved one mile in July, these statistics of the commission disclose, was 49,222,000,000, as compared with 33,247,000,000 in July, 1918; the record up to this time.

"One of the important reasons for the increase in the traffic handled, which the statistics of the commission disclose, is that the average number of tons loaded per car in July showed a large increase, being 29.6 tons, as compared with 27.8 tons in July, 1919.

The commission's statistics also disclose the fact that in spite of the "outward" railroad strikes the total amount of freight handled in the first seven months of 1920 was greater than in the same period of any preceding year, being 249,000,000,000 tons carried one mile, as compared with 247,500,000,000 ton miles in 1918 and 213,000,000,000 ton miles in 1919.

"With the facts now before us, it is safe to predict that the amount of freight handled in the entire year 1920 will be greater than in any earlier year in the history. The number of cars loaded week by week still continues to show increases over the corresponding weeks of previous years. In the week ending October 2, the latest for which a report had been made, the number of cars loaded by the Class 1 roads was 975,940, as compared with 957,596 in 1919 and 971,895 in 1918. In the week ending October 9, as the statistics of the United States Geological Survey show, the number of tons of bituminous coal transported was 12,975,000, which sets a new record for this year and closely approaches the highest record ever made in any past year.

"Since statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that even back in July the railways moved more freight than ever before in that month, it may be predicted with the utmost confidence that when complete data are available they will show that all previous records have been broken in every subsequent month.

"Interstate Commerce Commission statistics for July throw a new light upon the increases in operating efficiency which have been secured since the railways were returned to private management. Reference has already been made to the large increase which has been secured in the average number of tons loaded per car. This has been largely due to the energetic cooperation which the shipper of the country have been giving to the railways. In addition, the average miles that each freight car was moved daily was 26.0, as against 24.1 in 1919. The number of serviceable cars had been increased to 32.8 of the total, as compared with 31.2 in the same month of last year, and the average number of tons per train was 769, as compared with 761.

"One of the most important results the railways have obtained is the practical elimination of all congestions in their terminals. When they were returned to private operation on March 1, the number of loaded cars accumulated in the terminals awaiting movement was almost 109,000. In the week ending October 8 of this year it had been reduced to 41,335, of which nearly 18,000 were being held at the ports for ships in the transatlantic and coastwise service. The accumulations of cars are now so small that it may be said without exaggeration that congestions have ceased to exist."

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, October 23, 1920.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS.			
40	38	Adair	Westmoreland Coke Co., Greensburg
253	253	Allison No. 1	W. J. Rainey, New York
229	200	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey, New York
142	142	American 1	American Coke Corporation, Pittsburgh
240	240	American 2	American Coke Corporation, Pittsburgh
40	40	Amick	The Wilkey & Fetter C. Co., Uniontown
12	24	Bellevernon	Bellevernon Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
20	20	Browning	Browning Coke Co., Uniontown
20	40	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co., Pittsburgh
200	100	Century	Century Coke Co., Brownsville
40	40	Champion	Champion Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
257	111	Champion	Champion Gas Coal Co., Pittsburgh
150	111	Crystal	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
226	226	Denbo	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
402	395	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
100	50	Donald No. 3	Consolidated Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
100	50	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co., Uniontown
32	32	Finley	James H. Hoover, Uniontown
119	60	Garwood	Aetna-Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
58	20	Genuis	Genuis Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
112	112	Griffin No. 1	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
190	174	Griffin No. 2	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
210	210	Herbert	Cville Central Coke Co., Pittsburgh
40	40	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas & Coal Co., Connellsville
40	40	Hill Top	E. Connellsville Coke Co., Connellsville
194	124	Hoover	James H. Hoover, McAllehtown
38	38	Hope	Hope Coke Co., Uniontown
126	126	Hustead	Hustead-Semans C. Co., Pittsburgh
240	240	Jacobs	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
24	24	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
140	140	Katherine	Union Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
200	100	Lafayette	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
20	20	Leo	Franklin Coke Co., Mt. Pleasant
44	44	Liberty	Old Connellsville Coke Co., Smithfield
400	400	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
240	240	Little Gem	The Butler Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
250	50	Low Phos.	Cville Central Coke Co., Pittsburgh
24	24	Luxerne	Luxerne Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
40	40	Marion	Southern Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
100	100	McDon	Snowden Coke Co., Uniontown
100	80	Old Home	W. J. Rainey, Uniontown
202	202	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co., Uniontown
75	75	Puritan No. 3	Puritan Coke Co., Uniontown
101	101	Poland	Foland Coal Co., Pittsburgh
120	120	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
275	275	Roy	W. J. Rainey, New York
40	40	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co., Smithfield
30	30	Sackett	H. R. Sackett Coal & C. Co., Smithfield
24	24	Sapper	Healy-Calgahan C. & C. Co., Uniontown
375	255	Seagriff	Taylor Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
250	210	Shamrock	Fayette Coke Co., Uniontown
310	300	Sterling	Consolidated Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
50	50	Sunshine	McAllehtown C. & C. Co., McAllehtown
400	310	Thompson 1	Thompson Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
330	275	Tower Hill 1	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
330	306	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
40	40	Virginia	Byrne Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
400	371	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co., Dawson
500	362	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co., Dawson
74	74	Winning	Hanning-Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
40	40	Winmore	Winmore Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
35	25	Yukon	Wineland-Gilmore C. & C. Co., Uniontown
10,114	7,413		Whyl Coke Co., Uniontown

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
FURNACE OVENS.			
400	400	Allota	Pittsburgh Steel Co., Allota, Pa. Co.
100	100	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
470	470	Brilliant Hill	Brilliant Hill Coke Co., Uniontown
425	425	Burdette	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
500	400	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
185	185	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
200	200	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
250	250	Dearth	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
500	500	Edwards	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
200	110	Footdale	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank
400	400	Footdale	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
200	200	Gebeva	McKeefer Coal Co., Laetonia, Ohio
200	24	Labella	Labella Coke Co., Uniontown
402	402	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
115	115	Ledger	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
44	40	Marlin	Republic Iron & Steel Co., Youngstown, O.
20	20	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
440	440	Republic	American Coke Corporation, Uniontown
350	350	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co., Uniontown
350	350	Rose	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
400	400	Thompson 1	Hedstone Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh

8,985 2,932



BUSINESS SKIES FREE OF CLOUDS, GARY DECLARES

Prospects Bright at Home,
Abroad, Steel Head Tells Iron
and Steel Institute.

THE FOUNDATION IS SOLID

Any Reaction That May Come Will be
Due to Fault of Operators or Im-
proper Government Interference;
Many Prices "Outrageously High."

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Business prospects are unusually bright, both in the United States and abroad, E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, declared in an address before the American Iron & Steel Institute here today.

"Although this is a time for courage, composure and caution," Mr. Gary said, "the business skies are practically without clouds. As all things there may be showers from time to time but there is nothing in the atmosphere to indicate the approach of dangerous storms."

"If there should be a serious reaction or depression, which now seems improbable, it will be the fault of those who are connected with business operations or of others who by reason of official position improperly interfere and not because of any fundamental deficiencies."

"Without referring to individual cases or lines of general business," he believes in many instances prices have been outrageously high. This observation applies more especially to middlemen, so-called, and to smaller departments of industry. It also includes employees in certain trades but it does not pertain under present conditions to the masses of workers. "The present tendency is toward a lower, more reasonable and fairer relative basis. The difficulty is found in the fact that every individual is perfectly willing that all others shall

make reductions, the larger the better. Now the general public, including particularly those who are either buyers or sellers to any large extent, will in one way or another bring about a fair and reasonable adjustment. The law of supply and demand will be the principal factor. The people of the United States have reason for confidence in the business future. They need not be discouraged nor impatient."

Speedy recovery of industry in France and Belgium from the ravages of war was predicted by Mr. Gary.

FREIGHT HOUSE WILL BE ERECTED BY WEST PENN IN UNIONTOWN

Site of Old Power House Chosen for
Site; Plans Approved and Work
Is to Be Started Soon.

Plans have been approved for the erection by the West Penn Railways company of a brick freight station on North Beeson avenue, Uniontown, and construction is expected to start in a short time. The building will be on the site of the old Uniontown power house which has been razed and the ground cleared for the new construction. It will be one story in height, with a platform on two sides. The present siding on Beeson avenue will be changed so as to bring the tracks alongside the station.

West Penn officials report that the freight and express service inaugurated in the coke region in July is steadily growing in popularity. Business has shown a healthy increase and with contemplated improvements in effect shipments are expected to be far greater.

A terminal in Uniontown, for the storage of shipments in transit, became a necessity as business increased. Freight stations in other towns are possibilities of the future.

Stone Buys West Va. Coal Land. It is reported that A. Stone and others of Uniontown are the purchasers of 600 acres of coal on Simpson creek, West Virginia, the sale of which was announced a few days ago.

Connellsville Machine and Car Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

—Manufacturers of—

LAFAYETTE PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

We make a specialty of Wood Lined
Pipe and Fittings

Hairbank and Company

COAL

COKE

General Offices
WADE BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Branch Offices
PITTSBURGH, PA.
UNIONTOWN, PA.

C. M. WOLFE, General Sales Agent.

Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.

HIGHEST GRADE

Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited.

Branch Office, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

TELEPHONE
609 GRANT

TWENTY ACRES OF MENALLEN COAL BRING \$72,000

Price Paid By Wilmer H. Wilkey Largest on Record in the County.

AVERAGE \$3,600 AN ACRE

Sale of 20 acres of coal for \$72,000, the highest price on record in Fayette county for a tract of several acres, was made this morning in Uniontown, the buyer being Wilmer H. Wilkey, the seller, John Newton Hubbs.

The price makes the average \$3,600 an acre. There have been instances of a higher price for a single acre, among them being that paid by the West Side Coal company, Connellsville, for approximately an acre in Ninth street. It was said the price for this was \$7,000.

There were numerous bidders for the Hibbe tract, among them the Taylor Coal & Coke company, but none was willing to meet the bid of Wilkey.

Profitability to Mine Coal.

A saving of \$10,000 a year will be effected at the West Virginia penitentiary by the operation of a coal mine on penitentiary property, the entire tract of about 60 acres being underlain with coal, it is believed. By mining its own coal the state will be able to save the amount above stated, that representing the above annual expenditure for heat and power purposes. The coal will be developed by a shaft on the penitentiary grounds.

Straub-Atkinson
Producers Coal & Coke Shippers
Company
Furnace, Foundry & Heating Coke
Gas, Steam, By-Product Coal
Union Arcade
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL PRICES DISCUSSED

Western Pennsylvania Operators' Association Committee to Make Report.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23.—More than 125 coal operators of the Western Pennsylvania fields met yesterday in the Oliver building and discussed plans for stabilizing the bituminous coal industry of the district and the doing away with speculative middlemen. No definite plan was agreed upon, but a committee, to be known as the coal fair prices committee was appointed to draw up a plan and report to the operators.

In the afternoon the committee met in the rooms of the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' association in the Farmers Bank building, and organized by electing W. W. Guthrie, chairman and R. W. Garner, commissioner for the day to save the amount above stated, that representing the above annual expenditure for heat and power purposes. The coal will be developed by a shaft on the penitentiary grounds.

Have You Coal Land for Sale? If so, advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

Bel 90. Tri-State 8.
Motor Sand
Yough Sand and Stone Company
DUNBAR, PA.

Resigns Position.
Harry DeBoh, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. DeBoh of South Connellsville, has resigned his position in the Baltimore & Ohio division accountants' office to accept employment in the W. J. Rainey offices at Allston. He expects to take up his new work on Monday.
Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

The Weekly Courier.

THE COURIER CO., Publishers.
HARRY P. SNYDER,
Founder and Editor, 1870-1916.
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President.
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Office: The Courier Building, 127 1/2 W.
Crawford Avenue, Connelville, Pa.
Subscription Rates:
DOMESTIC: \$2.00 per year; 5 cents per copy.
FOREIGN: \$2.50 per year; 6 cents per copy.
Advertising:
Display: 10 cents per line per day.
Reading Notices: Two cents per line.
Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Connelville, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, '20.

THE COAL MARKET AND PRICES.

It is becoming quite evident that the price of coal has already started to descend in common with other commodities, but not precisely for the same reasons, perhaps.

Jumped to inordinately high levels through the competitive bidding of jobbers who have been supplying the export trade, this demand and insufficient supply have been the prime factors in sustaining prices. Now that the car situation gives definite signs of becoming permanently better, and within the past two or three days has actually been better than for a protracted period, the market price has dropped from \$1.00 to \$1.55 per ton. The now generally admitted fact that at the present rate of production there will be no shortage in the supply for the winter has also operated to soften the market, notwithstanding the demand in certain quarters shows no signs of abatement.

But the outlook with respect to the winter supply is only secondary in its influence on the market. The course it will pursue during the coming weeks is dependent almost wholly upon the transportation situation. If it continues, under the drastic orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the efforts of the operating departments of the railroads, to so change that the movement of cars is facilitated the effect will be the same as an increase in the number of cars available for handling coal. In that event more coal can be produced, the condition being that the mines in every producing region have been operating at an average of only one-third to one-half their capacity, hence any permanent increase in the car supply will be quickly responded to in the form of increased production. True, some regions and many operations may suffer shortage of cars if cars become plentiful but not to such an extent, or for such length of time, as will prevent a material gain in output.

The moment production begins to catch up with demand, or give indications of overtaking it, that moment will there be a further drop in prices until, in due course, a normal level will be reached. Such a condition cannot develop for some months, dependent largely upon the severity of the winter and the permanency of improvement in transportation, but present indications all point to such a prediction as being in process of fulfillment. While the price of coal will very probably never go back to the pre-war range, a very pronounced recession from the recent market is inevitable.

H. C. L. A POOR SECOND TO THE COST OF HIGH LIVING.

An analysis of the luxury tax returns reveals very definitely to what extent the cost of high living has contributed to the High Cost of Living. For instance, during the year ended June 30 last, the women and girls of the United States spent more than \$750,000,000 for face powders, cosmetics, rouge and other toilet preparations. There were almost 100,000,000 women in the country, and the average woman spent \$7.50 for these luxuries.

When these expenditures are added to the money spent on "furs" and various "fashionable" articles, such as shoes, clothing and other articles of personal adornment, the picture of the luxury tax returns is not available, there are scores of items not included in the foregoing which will "average" billions. All of which serves to show that the High Cost of Living has been a rather poor second to the Cost of High Living.

When President Wilson in 1918 was arranging affairs for the nation of Europe he did not hesitate to make "direct appeals" to the people of these nations over the heads of the rulers. Strongly that he now so pertinently protests against a citizen of France offering a suggestion to a "private citizen" to interfere with the French 4 next will be the "Pigeon Citizen."

The Republican majority in the Keystone State will lead the nation, all right if you Mr. and Mrs. Voter, lead the procession to the polls on election day.

Hang another scalp on Ohio's championship belt. In the "word series" between President Wilson and Senator Harding, over the latter's approach by a "citizen of France" on the subject of forming an association of nations, the Washington team didn't lose its first base.

ANOTHER "NON-PARTISAN" STUNT FAILS.

The staging by the local Democratic managers of a meeting of "the women of Connelville and vicinity, to bear a clear exposition of the merits and demerits of the League of Nations controversy," to be addressed by prominent advocates of the Wilsonian covenant, was but another of the silly attempts of this group of propagandists to fool the women into believing that the interests of "non-partisanship" are being served.

Announcing that this gathering was "to be held under the auspices of the Republican Independent Pro-League Association of Pittsburgh" effort was made to deceive the women of the city as to the real purpose of the meeting. Knowing full well that if its true Democratic character had been frankly stated not a corporal's guard would be in attendance, the committee engineering this stunt sought to give it the semblance of a "social" function. Taking liberties with the names of a large number of Republican women, who are known to be entirely out of sympathy with an untempered League, and without securing consent, to announce them as such, the self-constituted committee of arrangements listed these women as "patronesses." Very properly have they resented the unauthorized attempt to pose them as sponsors of Democratic propaganda.

Thus has another deception of the "non-partisanship" failed of its purpose.

AN ACT OF KINDNESS TO BRUCE.

Even if Governor Cox is elected President—which no sane Democrat will concede—is it humanly possible—the election of Bruce Sterling from the 23rd, or a Democratic member of Congress from any other district in Pennsylvania, can avail nothing in the direction of carrying out Governor Cox's declared intention of having the United States "go in" the League of Nations.

Sentiment among members of the Senate and House who will be re-elected, and new members, Democratic and Republican alike, is so uniformly against acceptance of the Wilsonian covenant that it will be impossible to secure approval of it by the constitutional majority. Governor Cox, Bruce Sterling, Ex-Governor Prince McAdoo, and every other equally well posted Democrat knows this to be true, all the noise making and oratory to the contrary notwithstanding.

The country in large well knows that the League of Nations was made an issue by the Democrats merely to throw a smoke screen over the noise record of profligacy, waste and incompetence of the Democratic Administration. When the noise of the campaign has subsided and the Democrats awaken on the morning of November 3, to find their leaders, their party and their so-called issues buried under an avalanche of Republican votes, all thought of care for interest in the League covenant will have vanished. The "referendum" will be so solemn that the Democrats in and out of Congress will gladly refrain from effort to revive the issue.

Such being the case there will be no more need of a Democrat in Congress than there is of a fifth wheel to a wagon and, as far as his constituents are concerned, he will be no more useful than such a vehicular appendage. Out of sympathy with and in fruitless opposition to the constructive Republican plans for a substitution of popular representative government in place of the one-man autocracy by which we have been dominated for more than seven years, about the only function of a Democrat in Congress will be to fill a place on the payroll.

Having thus thought the matter out, and for other good and sufficient reasons, the voters of the 23rd Congressional District have decided that it will be neither good business nor good politics to supplant Samuel A. Kendall by Bruce P. Sterling as their Representative in Congress. Under a Republican administration, Bruce P. would not have the slightest show in the world to engage in his specialty of finding places for "deserving Democrats," that species of the genus homo being scheduled to become as extinct as the dodo after the work of cleaning house begins on the morning of March 5 next.

Moreover, the record of Congressional "Kendall" who has served his constituency with singular fidelity and without partiality or distinction as to their party affiliations, has proven to the people of the district—Democrats and Republicans alike—that he not only represents the whole district and all its people, but that because of his industry, ability and influence, he has been able to get things done, and has not spent his time in hunting or having jobs made for an army of henchmen.

With the experience of one faithful and fruitful term of service to aid him the people know he will be better positioned, under a Republican President and Congress, to advance the interests of this great industrial district than Bruce Sterling or any other Democrat could possibly be.

Four years ago, when President Wilson was "spilling us out of view," Bruce functioned in the great "word" "matching the President," but now that we have been "kept out of peace" for two years, it will be but an act of kindness to Bruce to "keep him out of Washington." He would be thus free to devote his diversified talents to filling his recently assumed role of temperance advocate, and to applying his boundless energy to the task of solving the mystery of the "Missing 43" and to plan "Unhindered Bait" upon unsuspecting but wicked purveyors and disseminators of a form of refreshments, even the legal manufacture and vending of which he now professes to have always held in utter abhorrence and detestation.

Being already in the prize winner class it will not be too much to expect the employees of the Pittsburgh and Connelville divisions of the B. & O. more & Ohio railroad will hang upon the necks of the No-Accident Connelville.

Abe Martin



Next to a girl's face the easiest thing to move is a silk pig hat. "Women ought to read both sides of an Ex-President Taft before they cast their first vote," said Mrs. Town Lippin on today.

A dandy way to get out of a store after you've put a clerk in a lot of trouble is to look at your wrist watch and say, "I'll come in again, my parkin' time is up."

Many a truth is spoken without thinking. "Well but that fortune wouldn't smile at some folks if it had it to do over again."

Who remembers when their wags' no names for gasoline?

GOVERNOR OR CONSTITUTION? EUROPE OR AMERICA—WHICH SHALL IT BE?

The comparisons made in these columns between the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, as brought from Versailles by President Wilson, and the reservations made by the Senate, have clearly shown that the weaknesses and dangers of this document, if accepted in the form President Wilson, Governor Cox and Bruce P. Sterling demand shall be done, are as follows:

Makes the League the sole judge of the obligations member nations shall assume.

Does not recognize the principle of self-determination for Ireland and other small nations that have long struggled for political liberty.

Gives six votes to Great Britain and but one to the United States in the deliberations of the Council and Assembly of the League.

Requires absolute agreement of all members in decisions made by the League.

Will breed instead of prevent war. President Wilson himself admits as much. "Nothing will prevent war," he says, but the most the League will do is to "bring about the discussion before the beginning of war."

Extends jurisdiction to domestic questions which the United States has the sole right to decide.

Impairs the rights of citizens of the member nations.

Curtails freedom of action of the United States in its relations to other nations.

Will not permit the United States to interpret the Monroe Doctrine.

Protects the "yellow slave" traffic in Asia.

Has already robbed China of sovereignty over her richest provinces and millions of her people.

Trial List for September Term, 1920.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1920.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.							
FIRST WEEK—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1920.							
No.	No. Term.	Year.	Plaintiff's Attorney	Plaintiff	Defendant	Defendant's Attorney	Action
1	108	Dec. 1919	Duggan	Eater L. Hughes & Co.	Henry Baker Realty	J. L. Robinson	Assumpsit
2	133	Sept. 1918	C. W. Baer	John Gildroy	David Ambley et al.	Patterson	Trepass
3	134	Sept. 1918	H. M. & M. Co.	John Gildroy	David Ambley et al.	Patterson	Trepass
4	146	Sept. 1918	Playford & Phillips	Laughed	Springer Auto Co.	B. G. & McD.	Assumpsit
5	148	Dec. 1918	W. J. Johnson	Samuel D. Newcomer	South Fayette Coke Company	U. R. McK. & W.	Trepass
6	165	Dec. 1918	Larkin & Dunbar	J. W. Matthews, Atty. in Fact.	Phillips Coal Company	U. R. McK. & W.	Trepass
7	169	Sept. 1918	Playford & Phillips	Laughed	Springer Auto Co.	B. G. & McD.	Assumpsit
8	171	Sept. 1918	Patterson	Ed Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Assumpsit
9	172	June 1918	E. D. Brown	J. J. Edwards	Springer Auto Co.	H. S. Dunham	Assumpsit
10	173	June 1918	Stun Duggan	W. E. Morrow	Springer Auto Co.	H. S. Dunham	Assumpsit
11	175	June 1918	John Duggan, Jr.	Edith M. Burlingame	Plus. & L. E. R. Co.	Sterling, H. & M.	Trepass
12	185	June 1919	Patterson	Edith M. Burlingame	Plus. & L. E. R. Co.	Sterling, H. & M.	Trepass
13	204	June 1919	H. M. & M. Co.	E. Green	Samuel Halpert	U. R. McK. & W.	Assumpsit
14	205	June 1919	H. M. & M. Co.	Emmie Pango	Leo Costello	U. R. McK. & W.	Assumpsit
15	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
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88	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
89	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
90	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
91	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
92	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
93	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
94	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
95	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
96	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
97	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
98	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
99	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
100	211	Sept. 1919	Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Unlabeled Furniture Co.	Chas. W. Baer	Trepass
SECOND WEEK—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1920.							
1	18	Sept. 1919	McCoy & W. Ray	Ernest M. Snyder & Co.	Morris Mossman	Sterling, H. & M.	Trepass
2	181	Sept. 1919	U. R. McK. & W.	Benjamin L. Hunt et al.	Isaac Hunt	Smith-Henriksen	Electment
3	193	Dec. 1919	Stun, Sterling, H. & M.	Samuel Shannon et al.	James B. McCoy et al.	Bane-Hertzog	Electment
4	204	Sept. 1919	Goldsmith	Division 257, Civil Order of R. R. Conductors	H. L. Lehman	John Duggan, Jr.	Assumpsit
5	263	Sept. 1919	Brown-Smythe	Amadeo M. Wilson	Township of Georges	Sterling, H. & M.	Trepass
6	263	Sept. 1919	Brown-Smythe	Amadeo M. Wilson	Township of Georges	Sterling, H. & M.	Trepass
7	457	Dec. 1919	McCoy & W. Ray	Mary Faust et al.	Monongahela H. R. Co.	Hargis	Trepass
8	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
9	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
10	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
11	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
12	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
13	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
14	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
15	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
16	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
17	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
18	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
19	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
20	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
21	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
22	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
23	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
24	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
25	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
26	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
27	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
28	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
29	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
30	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
31	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
32	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
33	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
34	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
35	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
36	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
37	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
38	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
39	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
40	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
41	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
42	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
43	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
44	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
45	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
46	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
47	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
48	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
49	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
50	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
51	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
52	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
53	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
54	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
55	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
56	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
57	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
58	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
59	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
60	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
61	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
62	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	Trepass
63	459	Mar. 1917	Patterson	William Hawk	Samuel Stern	S. & M. Hackney	

PATROLMAN THOMAS ACCUSES BROTHER OFFICER, TURNER, OF AN ATTEMPT TO "FRAME" HIM

Negro to Be Told in Whisky Disappearance Case, Officer Declares.

MAYOR KEEPS HANDS OFF

Executive Ignores Thomas When He and Informant, Ben Latney, Tell Story of Proposal of Turner, Saying "We'll Let Matters Drop Here."

Patrolman Andrew Thomas, a member of the Conneltsville police force, last night confirmed rumors that an alleged attempt had been made by Patrolman D. H. Turner to "frame" him in connection with the disappearance of some whisky from Cell No. 13 at the city hall, where Thomas placed on last Saturday evening after confining it. Thomas said Turner denied the story on Thursday night, but that he could not help but believe the frame-up had been attempted.

Thomas said he was first told about the matter when Ben Latney, a colored man, who resides on Water street, approached him and told of the part he was to play in the "fixing." Latney is the negro from whom Thomas got some of the liquor. The officer immediately went before Mayor Duggan, he says, taking Latney with him. The colored man told the city's chief executive the story in full but the mayor, for some reason, failed to act, telling Thomas that "I understand the whole situation. We'll just let matters drop where they are."

Thomas said he got his first intimation of the alleged "fixing" on Tuesday. Then Latney came to him and volunteered the information. The colored man said he was willing to make a statement that Turner had attempted to "frame" the whisky stealing on Thomas.

According to the story told by Latney to Thomas, Turner wanted him to appear at the city hall at 1 o'clock on Monday. At that time he was to swear that he and Thomas had planned the arrest and the later theft of the whisky, to be divided between them and sold as bootleg. Newspaper men were to be present to hear the "confession." The colored man, however, refused to play this part and immediately told the story to Patrolman Thomas.

Thomas said last night that Turner, who had been off duty the early part of the week, called him into the office Thursday night and denied he had anything to do with the story which was in circulation about the "framing."

Patrolman Thomas said he didn't think he had ever done anything to offend Turner. "I don't see why he should pick on me that way," the officer added.

In telling of the affair, Thomas said he secured the first whisky about 5 o'clock in the evening. It was in a handbag at the corner of the alley between the Zimmerman-Wild furniture store and the Goldsmith Brothers' establishment. Four negroes standing around the bag denied ownership and Thomas took the stuff to the police station. He placed it in his locker and contained four bottles of moonshine whisky.

Later in the evening, about 7:15 o'clock, he said, he was on North Pittsburg street and two men, strangers to him, pointed out Latney, asking Thomas if he was going to allow the transportation of liquor through the city streets. As Latney neared the city hall the officer overtook him and asked Latney what he had. The negro told him, Thomas said, that he had been given \$5 cents by a man at the Pennsylvania railroad station to carry the basket and a handbag to the bridge. The officer investigated the contents and found it to be bonded whisky.

"I didn't have room for it all in my locker and I knew it wouldn't be very safe there anyway," said Thomas. "It would be easy to knock off the small lock I have on the door. Lieutenant McDonald helped me to carry the stuff to the corridor of the cell room and I placed it in No. 13, locking the cell door and the corridor door. About 9:15 o'clock I wanted to make sure it was safe and went back. The doors were both locked but the whisky was gone. I carried the basket and handbag into the office where Lieutenant McDonald and Patrolman Turner were sitting. I said I thought it was the "dirtiest trick a brother officer could do. I know no one else had keys but policemen and both doors had been locked. I accused no person but Turner then spoke up and denied taking it. 'I didn't know you had any whisky in there, Andy,' he told me. Thomas denied that he would take the liquor for his own use as he does not touch the intoxicant. He said his principles as an officer would not allow him to bootleg the stuff.

The officer declared he didn't understand why the mayor had dropped the matter.

"Several men have wanted me to push the case," Thomas stated, "but I didn't think I should go ahead when the mayor knew everything and had said to let the case rest. Allowing the thing to stand where it is, however, without me saying a word, does make it look as though I took the stuff."

Thomas said he desired to clear himself on the deal and that Latney stood ready to make a sworn statement of the attempted "framing" by Patrolman Turner.

When the whisky first disappeared Mayor Duggan ordered Chief of Police W. B. Bowers to "investigate and make a report." That officer reported he could learn nothing of the disappearance and the only thing he knew about the case was what Patrolman Thomas had told him of making the arrests and putting the whisky in the cell.

The theft of the whisky from the

cell of the police station has caused a considerable stir. The report of the attempt to "frame" Patrolman Thomas been burning over the heads of the police department for some time. The ignorance of the mayor in abandoning the complete investigation into the affair, is not understood. There are no shadows about the name of Patrolman Thomas and he is clear of suspicion in the minds of the citizens. The officer, however, feels that he should not be made to bear the clouds of suspicion which would invariably have shrouded him had he allowed matters to rest.

Patrolman Thomas has a clean record as long as he has been an officer in the city. He said he did not have to do patrolling as he had part of a little coal mine near Morgan, but that he liked the work.

PROHIBITION HERE TO STAY, DECLARES FEDERAL COMMISSIONER

But Can Be Annulled by a "Wet" Congress Amending Volstead Act to Permit Light Wines and Beer.

Having in mind the extraordinary efforts being made to create the impression that, Bruce Sterling is an "honest-to-goodness" prohibitionist, and is not receiving the aid and support of every bootlegger, bonded warehouse "rider," and illicit vendor of booze in the 23rd Congressional District, the people who heard Federal Prohibition Commissioner John S. Kramer at the high school auditorium Sunday afternoon, did not fail to observe the coincidence between his visit here at this time to warn, to prevent the election of a "wet" Congress and the preposterous claims made in Sterling's behalf.

The talk Commissioner Kramer gave was highly interesting, instructive and entertaining. He declared at the outset that it "is not a question of prohibition any more. That is no longer to be considered. The thing is that prohibition is here to stay forever. We can never get rid of it. To a great many of us this is a comforting statement. We couldn't get rid of it because we couldn't get 12 much less 36 states in the union to vote to take the 18th Amendment out of the Constitution. Thirty-three states had prohibition themselves before we ever adopted the federal prohibition amendment."

"The question is, what are we going to do with it? It isn't like a question we could agitate with the hope that some day or other the principle might be changed. We have it forever. It would be well for officials of the country to remember this thing is here to stay. There is no other principle placed in the constitution by such a great majority."

"No one has a right as a man who lives in a democracy to advocate the breaking of the law because he believes differently. If you can't abide by the will of the majority you will have to get out of the country."

The commissioner said he didn't blame the drinker. The stuff had always been easy to obtain and if a man desired to drink it wasn't wrong for him to do so. He said he believed a lot of church people differed in their views regarding prohibition, which was also all right, until prohibition became established, when "no one any longer had a right to an opinion," he declared.

"Now that we have prohibition the solemn, serious thing for people to consider is the possibility of its annulment. If a 'wet' Congress is elected, and liberalizes the Volstead Act, by permitting the manufacture of light wines and beer, it will be whisky next, then prohibition will be done for. It is our solemn duty to watch Congress."

GRANGERS IN SESSION

Third of Year of Pomona Held at Dawson Saturday.

The third meeting of the year for Pomona Grange was held on Saturday in Grange hall, Dawson. The meeting was attended by about 75 members and two very interesting sessions were held. The morning meeting was devoted chiefly to business and the installation of officers. Those installed were W. D. Hixon, master; Claude R. Mansell, overseer; Goldie Orbin, lecturer; J. O. Strickler, steward; J. G. Harris, treasurer; William L. Swatz, doorkeeper; H. D. Core, secretary; Maggie Strickler, cress; Hannah Murphy, pomona; and Jesse M. Brown, flora. D. L. Newcomer, assistant steward, was unable to be present.

At noontime the members of Dawson Grange served lunch. The afternoon session convened at 1 o'clock and opened with an address on "Live Stock and Soil Fertility" by Prof. Martin of State college who spoke instead of F. P. Weaver who could not be present. He was followed by Rev. H. T. Teagarden, lecturer of State Grange, who gave a general talk on the aims and accomplishments of the organization. The meeting closed with the conferring of the fifth degree upon a class of 34 candidates from various parts of the county.

Woman Burned by Gas. SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27.—Mrs. S. A. Brownfield was severely burned about the face Wednesday when she went to light the gas in a cooking range. The current had been turned on by her little grandchild, unknown to Mrs. Brownfield, and exploded when she applied a match.

New Italian Ambassador. ROME, Oct. 26.—Senator Rolandi Ricci, according to the Popolo Romano today, is to be appointed Italian ambassador at Washington.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 28, 1920.

TO EASTERN PORTS.	Pittsburg	Westmoreland	Greensburg	Latrobe
Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.				
Baltimore, Md. (Track Deliv.)	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
Chester, Pa. (P. & R.)	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
Chester, Pa. (P. & R.)	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
Harrisburg, Pa. (P. & R.)	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
Johnstown, Pa. (B. & O.)	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
Johnstown, Pa. (P. & R.)	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
Lebanon, Pa. (P. & R.)	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
New York, N. Y. (G. & N.)	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
New York, N. Y. (Bdlyn.)	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
Philadelphia	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
Spartanburg, S. C.	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
Stanton, Pa.	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
South Bethlehem, Pa.	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
Syracuse, N. Y.	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.25
To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. & R.				
Greenwich, local	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.01
Greenwich, export	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.01
South Amboy, E. O. B. vessels	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.01
Harrisburg, Pa. (P. & R.)	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.01
Greenville, S. C.	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.01
Canton, Balto, local	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.01
Canton, Balto, export	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.01
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.				
St. George Coal Piers	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.01
St. George for Export	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.01
Philadelphia Coal Piers	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.01
Philadelphia for Export	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.01
Curtis Bay Piers	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.01
Curtis Bay for Export	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.01

The rate from points on the Monongahela River in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania state line to Johnstown is \$1.95 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Conneltsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Rutledge, from points on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Sutersville, Pa. from points on the Smithfield & Mazonville Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN PORTS. Pittsburgh Group Upper Cville Lower Cville

Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.	(1)	(2)	(3)
Canton, O.	3.27	3.17	3.07
Chicago, Ill.	3.42	3.32	3.22
Cleveland, O.	3.06	2.96	2.86
Columbus, O.	3.18	3.08	2.98
Detroit, Mich.	3.27	3.17	3.07
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	3.42	3.32	3.22
Toledo, O.	3.27	3.17	3.07
Youngstown, O.	3.27	3.17	3.07
Lake Erie	3.27	3.17	3.07

TO CANADIAN BASING POINTS

Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.	(1)	(2)	(3)
Port Huron, Ont.	3.27	3.17	3.07
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.27	3.17	3.07

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the tariff naming the rate in question.

The Fairmont District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Rutledge; south to, but not including, Brownsville on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; and eastward to Dickerson Run and southward to and including Brownsville on the New York Central line.

The Conneltsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Rutledge; on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston except Bransell and all Monongahela River railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Conneltsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

KENDALL SECURES PENSIONS FOR 17 CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF HIS DISTRICT IN A WEEK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The commissioner of pensions has announced that during the week of Oct. 17, 17 veterans of the Civil War residing in the 23rd Congressional district of Pennsylvania were granted increases from \$50 to \$72 per month under the provisions of the Fuller act of May 1, 1920. This is the largest number of pension increases ever obtained in any one Congressional district in a week, showing an average of nearly three pensions a day. This phenomenal record is due to the persistent efforts of Representative S. A. Kendall, who took the week's application direct to the pension commission, and gives his personal attention to each case until it is passed on by the board of investigation at the pension bureau.

The veterans who secured this increase are as follows: John W. Dickey, Friedens; William H. McElhannon, Waynesburg; Clark Johnson, Uniontown; Thomas Huffmann, Harveysburg; William M. Parry, Waynesburg; John Welling, Fayette City; Ambrose Welling, Vanderburg; Joel Bauman, Somerset; Ashford Warrick, Dunbar; William Newell, Vanderburg; Allen Bolen, Smithfield; Henry F. Bradower, Meyersdale; Samuel Kent, Coal Center; Peter Miller, Berlin; John Moredock, Waynesburg; George W. Turner, Ohioport; and Andrew J. France, Confluence.

If there is a veteran of the Civil War physically incapacitated who has not sent his application to the Pension Department or to Congressman Kendall, he should do so at once, as, under the Fuller pension act all such veterans are entitled to this increase, but it will not be allowed until the application has been submitted and the necessary affidavits forwarded. Application blanks can be obtained from S. A. Kendall, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

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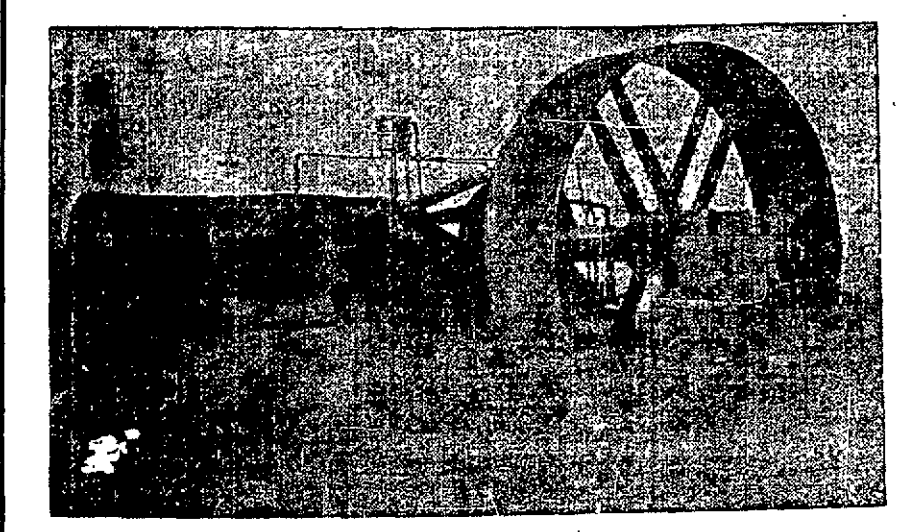
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The Conneltsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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The Grim Reaper

MRS. J. H. PERSHING, Mrs. Mary A. Pershing, wife of Dr. J. H. Pershing of Greensburg, died Friday afternoon. Her husband and six children survive. For 30 years Mrs. Pershing was a member of the Ladies' Circle No. 30, G. A. R. of Greensburg.

ANNE KRINKO Anne Krinko, 13 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Krinko of Nellie, died Friday. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at noon at the Greek Catholic church at Leisensburg.

MRS. MARIE C. DE PIERRA Mrs. Marie Carmen De Pierra, 47 years old, died Sunday at her home at Juniata.

KENDALL WILL WIN, SAYS HIS OPPONENT AT THE PRIMARY

"Things Look Good," "Jim" Werner Said in Visit to County. "Despite the Stories to the Contrary."

"S. A. Kendall is going to make a mighty sweep in Somerset county the coming general election, November 2. We are going to back him to the limit. I believe he will win."

So stated James B. Werner, brother-in-law of Somerset county and one of the defeated candidates for the Republican Congressional nomination last spring. Mr. Werner was in Uniontown Saturday night, stopping over until Sunday morning en route to Mountaintown, W. Va.

"How do you find things over there?" he was asked. "Things look good," he replied. "I think you will find that, despite the stories to the contrary, the Republicans are pretty solidly lined up. Things look very good for a Kendall victory."

Attorney-at-Law. GEORGE M. HOSACK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office, Suite 1109 Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Telephone 1942.

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Austin Coal & Coke Co., 400 York, Shof and Blinn, 1,000

Colonial Coke Company, 400 Struthers Coal & Coke Co.,

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